

## Disproportionate Representation

### §300.600(d)(3)

- Relates to indicators 9 & 10
- More than just an examination of numerical information is necessary
- Use monitoring data, review of policies, procedures, and practices etc. to determine if disproportionate representation results from inappropriate identification
- Consider both overrepresentation and underrepresentation
- Indicator 10 – provide data for children in the six high incidence disability categories, at a minimum
- State provides definition of disproportionate representation
- Targets must be 0%

## Significant Disproportionality

### §300.646

- Identification, placement, or disciplinary actions
- Significant disproportionality triggered by just a numerical examination of data
- Analysis based on just overidentification
- Provide data for children in the six high incidence disability categories, at a minimum
- State has discretion in defining significant disproportionality for LEAs and the State
- Require identified LEAs to reserve 15% for EIS
- Provide for the review (and, if appropriate) revision of policies, procedures, and practices

## Disproportionate Representation

### Reporting

- Report annually to OSEP in APR on the % of districts in which disproportionate representation results from Inappropriate Identification
- Provide raw data of districts identified with disproportionate representation
- If inappropriate identification is identified, report on corrective actions taken
- Report annually to the public on the performance of each LEA in the State

## Significant Disproportionality

### Reporting

- Require the LEA to publicly report on the revision of policies, procedures, and practices
- State is required to report on compliance regarding significant disproportionality, in the FFY 2006 APR, if instructed in the FFY 2005 response table